


Established February, 1845

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

## Mails



**STEAM FOR**

**SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,  
TRIESTE, AND LONDON;**

**ALSO,**

**BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.**

**N.B.**—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for **BATAVIA, PEKIN,  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.**

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship  
**KHIAN**, Captain A. A. Loomis, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, will sail from  
this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ  
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on  
THURSDAY, 11th August, at 4 p.m.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.  
Passengers and Stores will be at the Office  
until Noon on the day of sailing.  
For further Particulars regarding  
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.  
Passengers' and Ship's Passages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.  
Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Black Bill of Lading.  
Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-  
gage can do so on application at the Com-  
pany's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Acting Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, August 2, 1887. 1450

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
SYDNEY will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 31st Proximo, at 3 p.m.  
(taking Passengers and Freight for Japan.

the United States, and Europe.  
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
31 portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America, by the Company's and  
Transit Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURNS PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Tickets

turn Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until p.m. the day previous to sailing. Packages will be received at the office until

5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN,  
*Agent.*  
Hongkong, July 23, 1887, 138

**Insurances.**  
**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
 PANY.**  
 THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above  
 Company, are prepared to ACCEPT

RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 16, 1887. 134

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above  
Company, are authorized to Insure  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
*His Majesty King George The First,*  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to accept of Insurances on all

<p>fr rk</p>	<p>prepared to grant insurances as follows:-</p>	<p>Marine Department.</p>
	<p>Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.</p>	<p>Fire Department.</p>
<p>99</p>	<p>Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.</p>	

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

(In English and Chinese.)  
**W**ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now  
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

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CHUN San Luk, a pupil at the Central School, brought a complaint in the Police

Court this morning against an Indian watchman, named Amer Khan, for assault. The complainant stated that, about eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday last, he and his brother were walking along Queen's Road Central, near the Victoria Hotel, when the defendant struck him with a stick and knocked him down. The defendant's statement was to the effect that the complainant and his brother were standing at the door of the hotel, blocking up the way, and preventing two gentlemen who had driven in in a "riksha" from getting into the place. The defendant told them to go away, but the complainant began to use abusive language in consequence of which the watchman struck him with his stick. The case was remanded.

AN accident of a serious nature occurred at a brothel in Hollywood Road, last night whereby a young woman named Lung Ng, an inmate of the house, was killed, and a man named Hong Atso, an accountant, was so seriously injured that no hopes are entertained of his life being saved. Hong Atso, who was employed in the compradore shop 48 Central Market, was on a visit to the house, which is No 69 Hollywood Road, and was coming down stairs from the second storey about half-past-ten with the woman Lung Ngo, when they both fell through a staircase window opening on a balcony, and were found, afterwards lying on the ground forty feet below. It is supposed that they had sat down on the ledge of the window, and were talking when the accident occurred.

of window, the shutters of which were closed at the time but not bolted, and had fallen backwards into the courtyard. The young woman's injuries were so serious that she died within a few hours after being taken to the Tung Wa Hospital. The man, who is 22 years of age, was removed to the Hospital. It was found that he had been severely injured, especially about the head, and as before stated there is no expectation that he will recover. An inquest was held on the body of the woman to-morrow morning.

D. SPEAKING ON 'informers' evidence, the

charged in the Police Court to-day gambling, Mr Caldwell (of Messrs Caldwell and Wiltshire) made same point of view. He referred to an informant in case as having been 'poisoned and corrupted by the police,' and as being either a 'confirmed liar' or 'a most irredeemable fool,' inasmuch as 'he was not able for three consecutive minutes to retain his wits on anything he said.' But even assuming this informant had given his evidence in the clearest and most reliable way; even supposing that he was most careful and conscientious in every incident, it was 'the evidence of a man belonging to a class notoriously corrupt.' They were 'not

better than cartoon crows; they re-  
 sisted, and the worst of it was that  
 paid for it." It was a notorious fact  
 that these informers got pay there; occasion-  
 ally they got one in the witness box to  
 state that he had received ten dollars from  
 the Inspector of Police. But where did  
 the Inspector get it from? He submitted  
 that this was the foulest kind of prosecution  
 could be imagined. The conscientious  
 men could be bought, and they  
 swore to anything. There was not  
 in the dock whose character was  
 a thousand times better than that of  
 the informant.  
 The fullest publicity for the proceedings

The Sanitary Board, and the Finance Board, have been asked to consider the "most satisfactory provision for dealing with the appeals of the public against the decisions of the Board." It is probably the most important general question which will arise in the discussions of the new Public Health Bill. It may now be taken for granted that the public will have the right to appeal from the Board's deliberations will be applied to, as, besides the fact that the members of the Board have themselves recommended an abandonment of the secret policy of a closed-door theory must, of necessity, be destroyed by the enormous powers conferred by the new Bill. As to the right of appeal from the Board, some difference of opinion exists; and it is not yet known what will be the result. It is, however, one of the most favored by the Government.

morning contemporary, in his yesterday's issue, makes a strong protest against an appeal being left to the two Police Magistrates; and he bases his protest upon the allegation that the Magistrates are virtually under the control of the Government. An appeal to one Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace would perhaps fully ensure the exercise of business judgment and commercial acumen, and in thorough way that could be obtained by reference to the two Magistrates. But the *Daily Press*, referring to the part played by Mr H. E. Wodehouse in a recent election case, does not scant justice to the dependence of the Magistrates on the Government in involving at the end of

erative action, may be exceptional cases, though, even in the case referred to, Wodehouse might have fairly discharged his duty, and ought to have discharged, the duty sought to be remedied. To say, however, that the Magistrates are merely to back and call of the Government in such cases, is a mistake. The Press says—Police Magistrates do not constitute a dependent tribunal; they are Government servants and are as much bound to order as any other Government servant. Thus, if the Government gives an order in certain cases to be dealt with in a certain way, the Magistrate is bound to obey. Now, this will probably be news to

1,500 feet per second. The rounds discharged in 45 degrees, giving a rate of fire faster than that of the present gun of the same calibre. It is intended the new "weapons" of this class will be specially used to repel torpedo attack, and to destroy vessels. The gun tried was a 70-pounder rapid fire gun, which was discharged about half a dozen times with 25lb. and 50lb. charges. The results were considered highly satisfactory and it is thought probable that the gun will be used in the future to board the lighter aircraft, whether they be the main armaments of small vessels or the extraordinary armaments of large vessels. The velocity indicated by this gun was 1,900ft. per second, and a speed of eight to ten rounds per minute was attained. This gun can be trained, and discharged by one man.—*Admiral*



ments, as tabulated above, reached London on the 28th ult., the latter being six days

[illegible]



